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to escape from their consequences, by the fact that it is the persecutor, and not the persecuted, who is the person who is to be punished. Slavery is a crime, and during this very session, "the fact, that it will not bear examination." It is the crime which the denounces Abolitionism for the execution of. It is the crime which the Government condemn that only which the Senator will acknowledge to be *wrong at all times and under all circumstances*. Because he admits that as an original question whether slaves should be admitted to the country, he is bound to agree to it, and none more so than to himself. The argument is, that slavery is incurable; that the attempt to eradicate one race of the country would be a picture of our Government, so often and the best upon earth! The seeds of which were interwoven into its first existence, and which could not be eradicated without fabric; that we must endure the hope and without complaint. Our must be changed before we can be remedied; and, to use the language of gain, "this people will yet be free."—Our sins consolation, however, in the existing evil, in color and caste.—We are to be a nation of slaves, and of our country. Yes, it is *color*, not right that is to continue forever slavery in it. It is prejudice against color, which is the ground of the slaveholder's hope.—It is *color*, not right, that is to be a nation of slaves and sordid interest? Let the mixed we see here, from black to almost pure, spring from white fathers, answer us. Slavery has no just foundation in the nature of man, in the rights of free fruit, and force. These are its very age and country of the world. Senator says, the next or greatest difficulty is, the amount of property it

the great, the crying sin of Abolition-  
ism of the Senator, is that they are op-  
pression, and in favor of amalgama-  
tion, and necessary now to enter into any of  
the advantages of colonization; the  
Senator pronounced it the noblest scheme ever  
conceived; he says it is powerful but harm-  
less; he has no knowledge of any resulting bene-  
fits to the negro; he has no knowledge of the  
scheme to either race. I have not a  
single real object intended by its founders;  
I have not a single principle of humanity and he-

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**PHILANTHROPIST.**

ED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
INCINNATI:

morning, March 19, 1839.

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f Henry Clay's speech by Mr. Ham-  
aed next week.

been pleased this week to have no proceedings in the Assembly of this matters. Meantime let us say, that on Ashtabula county, has acted thoroughly. He has been signally faithful on rights, and he deserves the warmest affection in the State.

Ohio friends forget the Anniversary of the held at Putnam, May 29th. Friends of all parts of the country are invited to attend. Those obliged to editors in the State, if they are of this meeting, as found in another time in their papers.

speeches in reply to Henry Clay, is a language and sentiments are those of one honor to the state whose interests served. Notwithstanding Ohio has erected legislatures, she can yet boast, of the cause of human rights in the States, is one of her own sons. We respect of W. Giddings, she has a representative, who has already taken his stand by the side of Adams and Slac-

**IZATION MEETING.**  
Our Colonization friends held another meeting at the chapel. The audience was well-represented and the address was delivered very interestingly, and all the members of the church were present. The meeting was characterized by perfect decorum. Absentees were numerous, and it is very evident that the people have determined that we shall not be able to carry out our scheme against them. The meeting was very successful, and the audience was very large. The meeting was very successful, and the audience was very large. The meeting was very successful, and the audience was very large.

...a lot of way. Some items in  
...next week.

## THE ABOLITION MEETING

the abolitionists, we are prepared to  
intelligently renounce on the spot.  
The Abolitionists had been guilty of an  
unjust and powerful appeal to the  
Blanchard said, they were not  
to Abolitionists, which were  
settled. First, what were the  
was the scheme proposed by  
it was safe and right. In answer to  
said, there was but one foundation  
viz, that the buying, or selling,  
ing as property was, under all cir-  
individual guilt of a crime against  
ed. His exposition of this part  
of, clear, and satisfactory. Among  
onists were the organization of  
action, petitioning, and political  
a constitutional right to interfere  
ally on the efficacy of church  
mentally deficient on this point  
denominations of our country.

In the second question, he adverted to the South, and took a discriminative course, ascribing glowing grounds of hope to the tropic. He spoke also of the moral and the moral influences which emanated from the part of Congress against the slave. He then alluded to the domestic slave-trade, and to the question, is the scheme pro and con, and right, he noticed the objection, that our measures are violent to the South. It was said, that the impact of Union. It was said, that the slave trade in style in which they addressed the United States associations got up for the pro and con, and by their agitating this subject, they were instrumental of petitions for the South. For, had the results, they never would have been so successful. Blanchard brought forward numerous arguments, that at the very period, in which the question was formed, it was common to the South, with

...the more potent minorities in our nation's language; that the Abolitionists at this day; and that the Congress proposed instituted for the extinction of slavery, were then in active operation in Maryland, Virginia, &c. The South had yet come into the Union. How could it be accused of violating the spirit of the Constitution under such circumstances, by doing what the petition presented by Benjamin F. Johnson, to Congress in 1790, proposed, to the utmost limit of its power? Slavery was forgotten. Surely the rights of those who had been taken of what its spirit required. To those who Abolitionists were not doing to slave states at that time were done, he read extracts of letters from Garrison, and Patrick Henry; all expressing that slavery, at no distant period, would be abolished. The particular reference was made to the Constitution which the efforts of the South in this evil were ever making.

of the influence the movements of calculated to exert on the Union. I sketch here the points touched on. It is enough to say, that there is such a way, as must have satisfied even the bitterest distrustful of Abolitionists, that there was not the slightest ground against us, as enemies of our glorious cause.

My excitement which had prevailed since the previous, of the disorderly meeting of friends, and the tumultuous gathering in the preceding Saturday evening of the one, as was demanded. The spirit and the manner of the lecturer, more people, that from whatever cause the issue may have arisen, it was not charged on Abolitionists. During the whole discourse we were with delight, the deep, quiet, and at truths uttered with chastened energy, and a Christian love.

... offered up an appropriate prayer on behalf of his country; and the assembly passed.

... but us to see whether any of the members of the Colonization meetings were there. We are sorry for this. The meeting so different from theirs, that it started in their midst, whether at the right side.]

**ONIZATION DEBATE.**  
Mr. Blanchard's half-hour speech was the last of the late debate. Next week we will have the speech of the same day. The trouble was not at the meagreness of the notice, but at the meagreness of the notice. Our apology is a very small one. Our discussion was over, we were assured that the debate was over, and the debate was over.

posed to their expenses than labor as a whole. The question of listening to taking a single valuable moment from our time, and were told on our mistake, and were told trials on which to base a satisfaction of the debaters.

ever that until this discussion, we have seen very plausible reasons for the will of the most intelligent men of our day are still adherents. But, whatever conclusion of ours, our own conclusions, has never could this change and any access to the public mind against the colored man, had and present on its merits. We appeal to every person present on this occasion, who can see Colonization;—on whom we call!

Q. Can you remember any one name?

A. Gurley to sustain his cause? We were clearly and fully stated; he said, fairly and squarely, to maintain it. To someone had presented him with a certificate, honorable to him, for having so bravely offered himself to give himself to his opponent.

The regular topics started by the division were:

In very few instances has the word "fairness," occasionally been used in arguments, but directly he was on the mountains of the movement.





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